



ACCUSES SULLIVAN OF TRYING GRAFT

DEAN OF INSURANCE MEN ON STAND.

Says "Big Tim" Was Behind
\$10,000 "Strike"—Black
Horse Cavalry.

Slowly and surely the trail of fire insurance legislative funds is being traced down from the time of the earliest efforts of the Black Horse Cavalry to a time very near the present.

In spite of the intermittent and sometimes totally blank memories of many of these insurance men who knew of and approved of the expenditure of large sums of money at Albany, Superintendent William H. Hotchkiss of the State Insurance Department, with his counsel, Alfred Hurrell, managed yesterday to show that at least as late as January 25, 1909, fire insurance interests of this city had a source of inside information as to the minds of the legislators at Albany.

More than that, the investigation disclosed the fact that men who were commonly supposed to have ceased their legislative activities after the exposures in connection with life insurance funds had kept up connections with their friends in Senate and Assembly until very recently, if not up to the present time.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, the present Senator, was described by George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the dean of insurance men of this city, as the legislator behind an attempt made some twelve or fifteen years ago to write a little matter of \$10,000 out of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and Mr. Seward also contributed graphic descriptions of the methods and practices of the famous Black Horse Cavalry.

Disgruntled Legislators.

Mr. Seward drew a specific line of distinction between the professed efforts of the Black Horse troop, which he described as "a combination ready to take money whenever they found a good opportunity," and the spasmodic attempts of individual legislators, usually disgruntled, he put it, either to get cash or establish a trading basis through the medium of "strike bills."

It was Mr. Seward's belief that the famous "cavalry" were not particularly of either party, and he evidently viewed the alleged attempt of "Big Tim" Sullivan as the first and only raid of the "troop" against his company.

Cornelius Shufelt, some time an insurance man in Chatham, N. Y., and now a lawyer, with a Senatorial committee clerkship sandwiched in between his two outside vocations, furnished Messrs. Hotchkiss and Hurrell with the lines which led from the days of 1901 down to matters which engaged the joint attention of legislators and fire insurance men within the last two years. Practically Mr. Shufelt's main contribution to the investigation was the identification of numerous letters, and from the batch of them produced yesterday it would seem that Mr. Shufelt, during his years as clerk to the Insurance Committee of the Senate, and later as clerk of another committee, and then as deputy clerk of the Senate, was one of the busiest of correspondents with fire insurance men in this city.

Mr. Shufelt's chief connection with the fire insurance interests in this city was through the late George P. Sheldon, and the extracts from some of his letters sent to Mr. Sheldon when Shufelt was clerk of the Insurance Committee showed plainly that he wanted to be of the utmost possible service to Sheldon.

Kept Sheldon Fully Informed.

He kept the president of the Phenix of Brooklyn informed as to each and every possible step of insurance matters in the Insurance Committee and upon the floor of the Senate and Assembly, and for five years, up to January, 1909, it had to be a pretty small affair in insurance circles that wasn't recorded by Shufelt and forwarded with liberal comments and advice to Sheldon and through him to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

With all this enormous service Mr. Shufelt was overwhelmingly modest in his demands for compensation. According to his testimony yesterday, when he sold out his insurance business in Chatham, after one year's service as clerk of the Senate Insurance Committee, he was indebted to the Phenix of Brooklyn, Mr. Sheldon's company, in the sum of about \$124. This enormous debt Mr. Sheldon generously cancelled, and with that gratuity Shufelt rested content for some time.

Later a special agent sowed the seeds of discontent in his honest soul, and he began to wonder whether the Board of Fire Underwriters in New York shouldn't be paying him something for his services.

Who this suggestive individual was Mr. Shufelt couldn't recall, but it appeared that this agent asked him one day what he received as clerk of the Senate Insurance Committee. He told him \$3 a day, and the agent flippantly replied that he would like to take the job without pay from the State.

"Why?" I asked him, said Shufelt yesterday.

"Lord," he said, "there's plenty of money here if you know where to get it."

Shufelt consults "Lou" Payne.

The clerk counted this over for a time and finally decided to make a bold strike. He would ask Mr. Sheldon for \$300—not a cent less.

But such a matter was not to be lightly handled, so Shufelt had to approach the matter through his old friend, Louis F. Payne. It appeared that his insurance agency in Chatham had really been in the name of his mother, though Shufelt himself managed it and was to all intents and purposes the agent.

At this rate, after a service to the fire insurance interests in legislative matters, running over about four years.

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THE SPEAKERS' TABLE AT THE PEACE DINNER IN THE HOTEL ASTOR.

From left to right—Seth Low, Henry W. Taft, Henry Claws, Ambassador von Bernstorff, President Taft, Senator McCreary, Mayor Gaynor, Ambassador de la Barra, ex-Vice-President Fairbanks.



'LIAR,' SAYS SULLIVAN

"Big Tim" Denounces Seward's Insurance Testimony.

"I don't know just what this Mr. Man—whatever his name is—said about me, but it is a ——— lie anyhow," exclaimed Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, on his arrival from Albany yesterday afternoon, when he was asked what he had to say about the statements made before the insurance investigation by George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

When the nature of Mr. Seward's evidence was explained to him "Big Tim" smiled and said: "I see they want to bring a Democrat into this business somehow. Well, this Mr. Seward says he knows me. I don't know him, but I wish I could meet him for a minute. I'd tell him that he is a liar if he says I ever got a dollar for introducing insurance bills or killing them or anything else. In the sixteen years I have been up there at Albany I have come pretty near getting every bill through that I introduced."

"Who's Brown, anyhow?" asked the Senator. "I never knew a Brown at Sing Sing, except the warden, and he's in this city now with the Pinkerton people. I don't know what other Brown ever was up there, for I never was at Sing Sing in my life."

"Oh, I see this Mr. Seward says that he dictated a telegram telling 'Tim' Sullivan to go to hell. Well, if I met him I don't think he would tell me that. Now, in the first place, the president of an insurance company should know enough to know that no telegraph company would accept any such telegram. There's nothing in it. Goodby, I am sorry I haven't a few minutes more to curse this fellow, but I'm in a hurry."

At Pinkerton's agency last night it was said that a number of "Browns" had been employed from time to time as detectives, but that at present it was impossible to identify any of them as the person referred to in the insurance investigation.

THE PEERS' REFORMS.

Rosebery Resolution Passed—Lords Reassured.

London, March 22.—The House of Lords by a vote of 175 to 17 passed today the third and last of the resolutions introduced by Lord Rosebery in furtherance of his programme for the reformation of the upper chamber.

The resolution declared that a necessary preliminary to the reform and reconstruction of the chamber, as provided in the first and second resolutions already agreed to, was the acceptance of the principle that the possession of a peerage in itself should no longer afford the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

The large majority is rather the registration of pious opinion than the forerunner of any effective reform of the second chamber.

The debate revealed a strong feeling against the resolution, and Lord Lansdowne had to assure the members toward the close of the debate that the resolution would in no way sacrifice the hereditary principle. He added: "A peer may vote for the resolution and then vote that every member of this house should have an hereditary title."

Lord Rosebery followed and explained that they were only receding the manner in which they believed the reform should go. No bill would be submitted, that was for some government of the day to do.

This evidently implies that no reform of the House of Lords will be undertaken from the Conservative side until a Conservative government is in office.

Premier Asquith's proposals for the reform of the upper house took their power over financial legislation be abolished, and that any bill passed by the Commons at three consecutive sessions become a law without the consent of the Lords.

PYTHON HAD A CABIN.

Sailors Built It After Escaped Reptile Proved Unruly.

Boston, March 22.—When the British freighter Indrani came into port today from the Far East, one part of the vessel was in control of a monster python, which for four days had defied all efforts to capture it, and had given the officers and crew the time of their lives.

The python, which is more than thirty feet long, was one of a shipment of six taken on board at Singapore. Four days ago the largest of them became exceedingly active. It worked the cover off its box and stretched itself full length on the deck. In an attempt to capture the snake the sailors pushed a plank into its mouth. The python lashed about with the plank, injuring several of the men.

When all efforts to get the monster back in his cage had failed, the sailors boarded up the place where the python lay, and his snakehead was still in charge of his share of the deck when the Indrani arrived here. The steamer's officers are looking for a snake charmer.

EASTERN ATLANTIC CITY TRAINS.
Penna. R. R. Lv. N. Y. 1:10 P. M. March 22, 24 and 25, returning leave Atlantic City 8:49 A. M. March 21, 23, 25 and 28. Buffet Parlor cars and coaches. Also extra train from Atlantic City Foster Monday 5:29 P. M. For cars, dining car and coaches.—ADT.

BRIBE GIVERS NEXT

SWORD OVER PITTSBURG BANKERS.

Nine More Confessions—Fifty New Indictments Reported—Wasson Joins Penitents.

Pittsburg, March 22.—Nine more former members of Councils appeared before the District Attorney to-day and confessed to their guilt in accepting money for their votes while members of the municipal bodies. They were then rushed before Judge R. S. Frazer, where they received their immunity bath in the way of a suspended sentence.

When the grand jury adjourned for the day, just before 5 o'clock, it had returned no indictments, although it had listened for hours to developments in the bribery scandal even more sensational than developed yesterday. It is understood that some fifty more indictments are being delayed by lack of stenographers.

Men admitted to-day selling their honor for \$50 upward. John F. Klein was before the grand jury the greater part of the day, and continued his narrative of councilmanic graft. Klein recounted some of his experiences in handing out the money to the councilmen. "There was one fellow," he said, "who was a daisy—a regular Shylock for the dough. In the South 7th street business I handed him \$81. He looked at me for a few minutes and then yelled like a stuck pig for the extra 10 cents. You know \$81 was the standard price in that deal. Well, he got the 10 cents, all right."

After the Bribe Givers.

The nine men who confessed to the District Attorney to-day will appear before the grand jury to tell their stories. District Attorney Blakeley, as soon as the councilmen and bribe takers have been rounded up, will go after the bribe givers. These are said to be bank officials, of institutions whose names have never heretofore been mentioned in connection with the graft inquiry of the last two years. The "tip" has been passed to these bank men that they may come in under the "immunity" extended by the District Attorney, but as they have thus far failed to avail themselves of the opportunity it is reported that some bombshells will be dropped into the social construction of Pittsburg when county detectives "turn the money changers" out of "their own temples" and bring them before the bar of justice.

With all that has thus far been disclosed in the gigantic municipal graft conspiracy, there is a feeling that what has been thus far accomplished is only a scratching of the surface. What one hour may develop, no one is able to foresee. Even the District Attorney is frank in his expression that he "can't tell what will happen."

A Hundred Persons Implicated.

Twenty-seven have thus far confessed, thirty-seven have been indicted, but have not yet confessed, and sixteen have been implicated, but have not yet been indicted. It is said at the District Attorney's office that before the grand jury in dismissed fully one hundred persons will be implicated. These will include not only some of the present and former members of the councilmanic bodies, but the men who supplied the money to do the bribing.

Yesterday and to-day Klein, still in the District Attorney's office, worked the telephone overtime trying to get William Brand, former president of the Common Council, to come forward and tell his story. Brand was to have gone to the penitentiary, but his incarceration was deferred because of the illness of a daughter and partly in the hope that he would confess.

Klein "Converts" Wasson.

Klein also telephoned Joseph C. Wasson, who entered the Western Penitentiary Monday. As a result, Wasson, too, will join the band of penitents. Judge Frazer issued an order this afternoon directed to Warden Franca for the taking of Wasson's deposition. District Attorney Blakeley will personally take the statement. Wasson was a former member of the "Big Six," alleged to have controlled the Councils.

Some of the stories told by the confessing councilmen in the crowded court room were extremely interesting. The crowd could not suppress a laugh when William Frederick, of the North Side, testified that he had carried \$100 around in his hip pocket for a week before he knew it was there. He said it had been placed in his pocket during the councilmanic ball game at Neville Island in July, 1908.

Another unique feature occurred in the testimony of ex-Common Councilman Fred Hering, of the old 12th Ward, North Side. He told how Klein met him and a former councilman named Morrison coming out of the Duquesne Hotel after a council meeting in July, 1908. He said that Klein handed Mr. Morrison an envelope containing a slip of names and \$600.

"This is something for the boys; you give it out, Morrison," Klein is alleged to have said.

Morrison, according to Hering, pleaded

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OLD AGE PENSIONS

FRENCH BILL PASSED.

Deputies Expected to Follow Lead of Senators.

Paris, March 22.—The Senate to-night by a vote of 259 to 3 passed the workmen's pension bill. This marks the end of a legislative struggle extending over four years and of a political agitation in France reaching back to 1882.

The bill, as it finally passed the Senate, embodies the final recommendations of the government, and is modified in many respects from the bill as it passed the Chamber of Deputies. The general belief is that the chamber will now accept it, and thus avoid further struggle, in order that the deputies may go to their constituents in the coming election with the old age pension scheme an accomplished fact.

The plan involves contributions from three sources for the creation of the pension fund: First, obligatory yearly contributions from the wage earner amounting to nine francs for men, six francs for women and four and one-half francs for minors; second, the contribution of the employer, which equals that of the wage earner, and, third, the contribution of the State.

Even the experts differ regarding the state's payment, but the generally accepted figure is 130,000,000 francs (\$26,000,000) for the first year, the amount decreasing until it will be about 125,000,000 francs.

The beneficiaries are to draw their pensions at the age of sixty-five, or after thirty years of service, with certain diminutions. The full pension at the lowest unit of contribution will be 414 francs a year, except for farm laborers, whose contribution and pension are slightly inferior.

The benefit of the law, which has been modified to include in its scheme the previous old age relief law, will be employed by about seventeen million persons, including every category of workers except railroad employes, miners and seamen, who already enjoy pensions. As all state employes are retired on pensions at a specified age, this law therefore practically extends the old age pension system to all the laborers of France.

A WOODRUFF RUMOR.

Report That Chairman Will Resign Soon.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)
Albany, March 22.—By way of Brooklyn, a report reached here to-night that State Chairman Woodruff would resign within a month or six weeks from his place at the head of the Republican state organization. The reason given was that he recognized the great amount of sentiment against him, not only around the State, but the growing sentiment within the State committee, and was willing to step out at this time because his large business interests gave him an excellent excuse.

"Mr. Woodruff is devoting almost all his time now to pushing certain Long Island real estate in which he is interested," declared a Brooklyn man, "and if he should say that his business prevented his remaining longer at the head of the State committee it would be distinctly convincing."

Anti-Woodruff Republicans asserted that whether or not Mr. Woodruff resigned he would not remain state chairman many weeks. They expressed the hope that he would resign, as such action would prevent a fight in the State committee. But if a fight is necessary there would be one, they said, and its result would be the elimination of Woodruff.

Mr. Woodruff's friends here, among whom are most of the anti-Hughes men in the Legislature, think he is very unlikely to resign. They question the probability of his being deposed, also. He certainly will not resign before the end of the legislative session, if they can prevent, as they are relying on him to back them up in their legislative course.

NINETY DEGREES IN KANSAS CITY.
Kansas City, Mo. March 22.—This was the hottest day in the year here, the government thermometer registering ninety degrees at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Invincible night goggles for near and distant vision. Spencer's, 31 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MAN KILLED IN AUTO

THREE COMPANIONS ESCAPE UNHURT.

Nurse Tears Up Skirt for Bandages—Wife, Hysterical, Attacks Chauffeur.

While trying to make a sharp turn at the bottom of Fort George Hill, in an automobile which was going fully sixty miles an hour, Edward M. Mason, an automobile agent, living at No. 112 West 103d street, was almost instantly killed yesterday. The machine skidded, and Mason was cast with great force against a heavy pillar of the station at Dyckman street, his head being crushed by the impact. Three other men who were in the machine at the time escaped unhurt.

Within five minutes after the accident Mason was placed in another automobile and was hurried to the Washington Heights Hospital, at Broadway and 165th street, where he was pronounced dead by Dr. Scholer.

The machine in which Mason was riding was the property of John R. Giles, a linen merchant, with offices at No. 350 Broadway, and living at No. 226 Central Park West. Giles had owned the car only two days, and was anxious to try out the machine. He kept the car at Mason's garage, and yesterday afternoon, as he was about to take it out for a trial, he invited Mason to accompany him.

The new machine was a semi-racer of great horsepower, and Giles is said to have intended entering it in the annual Memorial Day hill climb at Fort George. Mason at first refused to go with Giles, because he had told his wife of a year that he would take no chances of accident in automobiles. Upon being pressed, however, Mason finally got into the car, taking one of the rumble seats.

At the wheel of the machine was Roy Lasher, employed by Mr. Mason as a chauffeur and known as a skilled driver. Giles sat beside Lasher, while a fourth man, Daniel McNamara, of No. 860 Columbus avenue, sat in the tonneau with Mason.

After driving about the upper part of Manhattan Island for some hours the party made for the foot of Fort George Hill, which is intersected by Dyckman street and Naegle avenue. The hill, which is really St. Nicholas avenue, is noted among automobilists as one of the steepest in the vicinity of New York and has been the scene of many accidents.

Makes Dash for Hill.
At the command of Giles, Lasher took the machine to a point about two blocks north of the base of the hill, on Naegle avenue, which is paved and admits of high speed. As the car started, Lasher opened the full speed clutch and, with a burst of flame from the exhaust valve, the automobile sprang forward.

As the eight-foot entrance to the hill came into view, Lasher gave the wheel a jerk to the right, in the effort to make the turn. The shift was so sudden and the speed so great, that instead of negotiating the sharp angle, the automobile spun around on its wheels like a top.

Giles, Lasher and McNamara had so tight a grip on the seat handles that they were not thrown out, but Mason was lifted clear out of the tonneau and thrown head first against a pillar of the subway. A moment afterward the rear of the automobile crashed against the same pillar, smashing the tonneau to pieces. When the machine had come to a full stop, the three survivors of the accident leaped to the street and rushed to Mason's assistance.

Woman Aids Dying Man.
As the three frantic men tried their best to relieve the injured man, a young woman hastened down to the street from the subway station above and joined the group. She explained that she was a trained nurse, and immediately began to strip strips from her skirts, with which she bandaged Mason's head. The woman would not give her name, but with quiet energy she directed the injured man's friends to get a robe from the machine and a flask of whiskey.

While the woman and Mason's companions were working feverishly to save the unfortunate man's life, Mrs. William Dorando, whose husband owns a roadhouse about a block away, ran up. As soon as she realized what had happened she sped back to the roadhouse, and summoned H. L. Curran, of No. 1729 Broadway, who was at the place with a party of friends in an automobile. He jumped into his car and ran with great speed to Fort George Hill.

Mason was placed in the rear of Curran's machine, where the unknown woman took his head in her lap, and the three other men climbed in the front of the car and a start was made for the Washington Heights Hospital. Just as the machine started off, Mounted Patrolman McKeon, of the West 153d street station, rode up and jumped on the running board of the car.

West to Broadway the Curran machine sped, going sixty miles an hour, and with McKeon blowing shrill blasts from his whistle for a clear road. Broadway was deserted at that hour, and the car on its mission of mercy tore down

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TAFT HELPS TO HONOR PARSONS

DEMAND THAT PARTY CLEAN HOUSE.

Former County President Cheered as He Talks About Republicanism.

Attitude from the presence of President Taft and the speech praising the work of Congressman Herbert Parsons as president of the New York County Republican Committee, which the President declared should "be recognized in some substantial form," the feature of the dinner given in honor of Mr. Parsons by the county committee last night was the latter's ringing declaration for a free and full investigation in Albany.

His words were received with loud cheers by the six hundred Republicans present, one of whom went so far as to shout: "Let us send him to Albany!" Chairman Woodruff of the State committee and Francis Hendricks, the Republican leader of Syracuse, did not seem to join in this approbation with any marked degree of enthusiasm.

Only a short time before Mr. Parsons had spoken of the "farsighted leaders in various parts of the State, one of whom is with us to-night," referring to Mr. Hendricks. He spoke of the division between the Governor and the leaders, and said he was bound to declare that they were not wholly to blame. But that was overshadowed by the revelations in the Legislature, he declared, and added: "Unless we show an intention to clean house ourselves the people will clean us out."

The dinner, which was held on the top floor of the Hotel Astor, was a tribute from the members of the county committee to Mr. Parsons, who was its head for more than four years. It was impossible to accommodate all who wished to attend.

President Late to Arrive.

President Taft did not reach the dinner until late, because of his previous acceptance of the invitation of the Peace Society. It was nearly 11:20 o'clock when he was escorted from the latter dinner downstairs by President Grierson of the county committee. When the President entered the room he was greeted by loud cheers and the waving of hundreds of napkins. The band played "Hail to the Chief."

Senator Depew, who was talking at the time, gave way long enough for the greeting to subside, then finished his remarks. "You can talk about the party being in peril all you want to," he said, "but the man who killed all the lions in Africa is coming back to fight the tiger here. But we don't need him now. We need the calm, judicial temperament of the man we have now, a man who does not hesitate to say what he thinks, William H. Taft."

Otto T. Barnard, the toastmaster, introduced: "The President of the United States, the leader of our national party, the man we love and the man we shall always look to follow," and the cheers began all over again. Some one started "America," and the diners sang two verses. "What's the matter with Taft?" shouted another, which was followed by "Give us all rights" and the chanting of "So long, all of us!"

The President said that the dinner was "Parsons' show" and he had come simply to pay his tribute to the former president of the New York County Committee. He spoke of the work Mr. Parsons had done for the party and referred to some differences of opinion he had had with the New York Congressman. "Sometimes he ran against some of us who didn't have as much experience as he had," said the President, "and found a lack of sympathy. At such times he always characterized it in terms short and emphatic."

"You know when you are elected President you think for a little while that some respect should be shown to the office and that differences of opinion in correspondence should be expressed diplomatically. But I knew he had a great deal to do and never had time to think of diplomatic language."

When the President said this the diners wondered just what he meant. "When a man has done something that doesn't inure to him in the way of official honor, but had rendered real benefits to his fellow citizens, it is time some of us who haven't done so much work recognized his merit and put it in some substantial form. That is all I came to say, and I came to say it as hard as I can."

Cheers for President.

The President was anxious to begin as he had to leave town on a midnight train, but it was fully two minutes before he could be heard.

The President said:

Mr. Chairman, Republicans of New York City: This is Herbert Parsons' show, and I am glad to speak about him. Herbert Parsons and I have been friends for a number of years. I am older than he is, although he looks older than I am. He has borne the mark of much experience in resisting its being read. I took him to the Orient and I brought him back, because I knew he was too valuable to leave out there. He went conscientiously to the United States and he wanted to help out decent politics and he did it, and he undertook something that didn't gratify his ambition, he undertook something that in many respects was a thankless job and brought down on him most unkind criticism. But he rendered a great service to the Republican party and to the people of the city of New York, and I am glad to be able to come here and say so from the bottom of my heart. He learned a lot of things, and he changed a good many of his views before he got through with the task he had set out for himself, and sometimes he was a real profane, those of us that hadn't had so much experience and he found a lack of sympathy, which he didn't hesitate to characterize in words quite short but quite emphatic.

I can remember a good deal of correspondence that I have had with Herbert Parsons. When you are elected President for a little while—only for a little while—you gather in your mind all of the things that are respect due to the office, and that difference of opinion expressed in correspondence should be expressed diplomatically, but I know that Herbert had a great deal to do in the tasks he assumed, and living on the train between New York and Washington, he never had time to think of that diplomatic language. But when a man has done something that doesn't inure to him in the way of official honor, but has rendered a real benefit to his fellow citizens, it is time that those of us who haven't done so much work should recognize his merit and put it in some substantial form.

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